

SENATE APPROVES OF THE MITO D. C. SCHOOLS

Adopts Harrison Resolution and Decreases Committee to Five Members.

WILL INVESTIGATE UNIONS' INFLUENCE

Probe Into Salaries Paid to Be Con- sidered by Commit- tee.

The Harrison resolution providing for a thorough investigation of the public school system of the District of Columbia by a Senate committee was adopted today.

The resolution was amended so as to fix the number of members of the committee at five instead of seven.

An amendment proposed by Senator Sherman directing the committee to investigate "the policy and influence of the teachers' unions in the conduct and management of the schools and the extent of the unions' control over the teachers and members of the board of education" was adopted also.

Early Consideration Asked.

The resolution was reported favorably from the committee and will be considered by the Senate by Senator Calder of New York, who asked immediate consideration of the resolution.

Senator Jones of Washington asked why the resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of the Senate instead of leaving the investigation to the Senate District Committee.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa wanted to know if the resolution included an investigation of the salaries paid to teachers. Senator Harrison said that it was broad enough to include all matters relating to the schools.

OVER \$200,000 IN AS MINIMUM WAGE

Expected Recommendations for Federal Employees by the Salary Reclassifiers.

Likelihood that the minimum wage for government employees under reclassification will be nearer \$1,000 a year than \$1,200 was seen today at the headquarters of the joint congressional commission on reclassification of salaries in the District.

While no statement has been made by the commission, pending its report to Congress March 12, indications today were strongly to the effect that a sum slightly in excess of \$1,000 a year will be laid down for federal employees doing simple manual labor.

Way Rate as Basic Minimum.

It is thought, if this proves to be the final recommendation of the reclassification commission for this class of employees, the figure set will be a basic minimum, under which no employee will be paid by Uncle Sam in the National Capital.

While all classes of government employees seem to have concentrated on desires of "an irrevocable minimum" of \$1,000 a year, the commission's indications are that this figure will be nearer \$90 a month.

Senate members of the commission today were given first drafts of the completed "running text" of the commission's report to Congress, containing the various recommendations which will be made for the carrying into effect of reclassification.

These recommendations, including the vital one of a system of "periodic efficiency increases," have been decided at length in the past few days of the Star during the past six months, and it is believed that they will be sent to Congress in the form of a bill.

Class Specifications Feature.

The whole formal report of the commission is to be presented to Congress to set up the reclassification of salaries, the classification of class specifications and salary schedules.

These class specifications are more than 1,700 in number, and are divided into some 400 "series" containing on an average four classes. Each class specification contains the title of a position, the title of the position, the duties involved and the "line of promotion" to the next class.

It is to be pointed out again that the "periodic efficiency increases" mentioned in the report, and does not involve the payment of a bonus to the employee under the system, for example, will probably be efficiency increases in the salary schedule, and not a bonus.

In order to get promoted from the class under type, to continue the illustration, such a worker, having secured the necessary qualifications, will be promoted to the next higher class, for example, will be required to be a junior typist, the next higher class in the "typist series."

Boy Taken for Revenue Man; Shot.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., February 24.—Mistaken for a revenue officer, Nelson Ferguson, a sixteen-year-old boy, had his chin blown apart by a shot of a .38-caliber revolver when he was fired upon by a man named "Hurt."

Hurt was arrested a few hours afterward at his home in Cranberry.

PRESIDENT FELICITATES NEW FRENCH EXECUTIVE

President Wilson has sent the following message of felicitation to Paul Deschanel, the new President of France:

"On this occasion of the assumption of the duties of your high office as President of the French republic, I extend to your excellency my cordial felicitations. Victorious in the greatest struggle known to the world, France faces a great and glorious future, and you, Mr. President, as the chief executive of the people whose high ambition is the maintenance of right and justice, will be a potent factor in the attainment of these happy results. I wish for you an administration of great power and health and happiness for yourself."

"WOODROW WILSON."

WITNESSES HEARD ON MERGE PLANS

Evan H. Tucker and W. W. Price Appear Before House Committee.

Evan H. Tucker, president of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association, and W. W. Price were the witnesses today before the House District Committee considering the street railway situation in Washington, when the hearing was thrown open to the public.

William McK. Clayton, representing the Brightwood Citizens' Association, had asked to be heard, but notified the committee that he was detained in court.

Mr. Tucker presented resolutions adopted by his association on February 10, after the association had been informed of the District Commissioners' bill, the Romjue bill, introduced at the solicitation of certain employers of the street railway, and printing and other government establishments, and a draft of a bill proposed by the Federation of Citizens' Associations.

These resolutions opposed both the Commissioners' bill and the Romjue bill.

The conclusion was that both of these bills which had been introduced called for a partnership between the District government and the private interests operating the street railways, which in the opinion of the witnesses would be a consolidation of all lines within the District under private capital.

Mr. Tucker advocated consolidation of all lines within the District under private capital, and the capitalization of the street railways, and the elimination of discretionary and legal rights of the street railway companies.

In the event of failure to get a consolidation under private ownership, the witnesses advocated outright purchase.

Witnesses Heard.

Mr. Tucker told the committee at length the history of the street railway in the northeast section of the city, and gave reasons why the Capital Traction Company, which is the only public utility in the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

Mr. Price advocated municipal ownership, and what he called a "consolidation of all lines within the District under private capital."

Mr. Price told the committee that he had been asked by the Capital Traction Company to give evidence in support of its bill, and that he had refused to do so.

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View of Delay.

Mr. Price said that if Congress does not give relief soon the Capital Traction Company will have a chance to grab off the public utility and the street railway from the hands of a receiver. He strongly advocated municipal ownership under the present conditions. Pressed by Representative Johnson as to where the money would come from to pay off the street railway, Mr. Price said that he had been asked by the Capital Traction Company to give evidence in support of its bill, and that he had refused to do so.

At one time Mr. Price was discussing the street railway situation with Representative Johnson, who asked: "Are you imagining or are you testifying?"

MEXICO ORDERS RELEASE OF U. S. ARMY AVIATORS

The Mexican authorities have telegraphed instructions to the authorities of the state of Sonora to release the American Army aviators, G. J. Fisher and M. L. Wolf, together with their equipment, which have been held by the authorities since their forced landing about two weeks ago, near the town of Culiacan.

The American embassy at Mexico City, in reporting this fact to the State Department, advised the foreign office had advised the embassy of the sending of the aviators and their equipment to the United States.

CHICAGO HOLDING FIRST NON-PARTISAN ELECTION

CHICAGO, February 24.—Chicago held its first non-partisan election of aldermen today, one municipal legislator being voted by men and women in each of the city's thirty-five wards. Under the new law a candidate must receive a majority vote, and experts predicted the result in at least ten wards would have to be decided at a supplemental election April 6.

Ten wards had but one candidate, and in seven others it was a two-man fight.

A property's share of \$200,000 was a property's share of \$100,000, and a property's share of \$100,000 was a property's share of \$100,000.

Free Advice for "War Guilty."

BERLIN, February 23.—The German Bar Association will establish a bureau at Leipzig with lawyers to advise war criminals who are brought up for trial.

WARRANTS FOR SIX OFFICERS OF COUNTY REUSED

"Dry" Director Threatens to Proceed With Armed Men Without Them.

By the Associated Press.

MAQUETTE, Mich., February 24.—H. B. Hatch, United States commissioner, today refused to issue federal warrants for the arrest of six Iron county officials charged with conspiracy to obstruct the prohibition law. Hatch declared he could not act without the approval of District Attorney Walker at Grand Rapids, Mich., Federal Judge Sessions of Attorney General Palmer.

Mr. D. A. Dalrymple, federal prohibition director for the central states, who asked for the warrants, notified Hatch that unless telegraphic authority to issue the warrants was received from District Attorney Walker by 2 p.m. he would proceed to Iron county with a company of his own men and a squad of Michigan state police and make the arrests without warrants.

Later Commissioner Hatch received a telegram from District Attorney Walker requesting that Mr. Dalrymple wire a statement of the situation in Iron county and whether George I. Grove, prohibition agent and search warrant man, had been arrested.

The telegram said Mr. Walker would be in Iron county today with a company of his own men and a squad of Michigan state police and make the arrests without warrants.

Mr. Dalrymple telegraphed Mr. Walker that Grove had no search warrants as none were required under the prohibition law, and that he was seized in a store and not in a private dwelling.

Mr. Dalrymple also telegraphed Mr. Walker that he had been informed by a confidential source that Grove had been arrested by a company of his own men and a squad of Michigan state police and make the arrests without warrants.

Hoax, Says McDonough.

IRON RIVER, Mich., February 23.—"There hasn't been such a hoax put out on the country since the fake rebellion report of this report of the 'rum rebellion' in Iron county," said District Attorney Martin McDonough, in an interview today with a staff correspondent of the Milwaukee Journal.

While union representatives of 2,000-000 railroad employees today debated being closed doors the position they should take on President Wilson's proposal for a settlement of their wage demands and whether they should ask him to veto the railroad bill passed yesterday by the Senate, an announcement was made at the White House that as soon as the measure is received there it will be sent to the Attorney General for an opinion as to its constitutionality and legal aspects.

It is generally expected that the President will be urged by representatives of the labor movement to veto the bill because of its labor provisions, but no hint has come from the White House that he is inclined to such action. Though the measure as passed by Congress and not reached the White House, it is believed that the President is familiar with its provisions, having been furnished with a résumé of the bill by Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration.

There will be nothing developed in the bill, but it is believed that the Attorney General, as this is frequently done with legislative measures of an unusual nature.

President Expected to Act.

The law gives the President ten days from the time a bill reaches him to sign it or veto it, and if he does not take one course or the other it becomes a law at the end of the tenth day. In this instance the date for the return of the roads to their owners is but five days off, and it is, therefore, expected that President Wilson will act on the bill before March 1.

Threats of a break in the affiliated railroad employees' organization as an arrangement entered into only ten days ago for the purpose of meeting the wage situation, which has been published by the representatives of the railroad workers, conferring on the President's general proposal.

The general situation did not give promise of any tangible result, and the President is expected to act on the bill before March 1.

Medical Progress Shown.

CHICAGO, February 24.—The American Congress on Internal Medicine, in fourth annual convention here, today demonstrated in the hospitals and medical colleges and in clinics and laboratories the progress made in medicine during the last year. Before the six-day convention closes a report on the progress in medical science, with particular reference to the control of contagious diseases, will be presented.

Five hundred delegates, representing fifty leading American universities and medical colleges and a number of foreign schools, are attending the convention.

CANDY ON HOTEL MENUS.

Change in New York Is Credited to Prohibition.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Chocolates, bonbons and other candies have been added to the menus of the leading New York hotels, and the change is credited to prohibition.

It is believed that the change is due to the fact that the hotels are trying to attract business by offering a "candy buffet" to their guests.

OCEAN VESSELS DELAYED.

Strike of Crews at Buenos Aires Extends to Towing Companies.

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LEGALITY OF R. R. BILL TO BE PASSED BY R. PALMER

Meanwhile Union Representatives Debate President's Wage Proposal.

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SEE DEFENDING CAUCUS FOR PARTY STAND ON TREATY

Friends of President Urge It, Although Stories of Revolt Exaggerated.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

Stories of a serious revolt among the democrats in the Senate against the leadership of President Wilson on the peace treaty are exaggerated. Eight or nine democratic senators are ready to surrender to Senator Lodge and the republican reservationists on article X, but that would not be enough to bring about a ratification of the peace treaty. The movement is not organized and has not the sanction of either Senator Hitchcock or Senator Underwood, rivals for the minority leadership in the Senate. Friends of the President in the Senate, men like Senators Simmons and Underwood, have seen the possibility of a break of democratic ranks when a vote on various reservations is taken. And they therefore want a caucus to discuss the treaty with the party. For instance, it would be embarrassing, indeed, for the democrats if considerable of their number should vote against the treaty, because if the treaty failed of passage and the issue were carried into the campaign, the blame could hardly be put upon the republican party so long as large numbers of democrats joined with Mr. Lodge in the final